

**NO. CV: NHH-CV19-5003875-S**

<b>NYRIEL SMITH,</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>SUPERIOR COURT/</b>
<b>BY AND THROUGH HER MOTHER</b>		<b>HOUSING SESSION</b>
<b>AND LEGAL GUARDIAN</b>		
<b>NICHELLE HOBBY;</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>JUDICIAL DISTRICT</b>
	<b>:</b>	<b>OF NEW HAVEN</b>
<b>MUHAWENIMANA SARA,</b>		
<b>BY AND THROUGH HER FATHER</b>		
<b>AND LEGAL GUARDIAN</b>		
<b>RUKARA RUGEREZA;</b>		

**vs.**

<b>CITY OF NEW HAVEN, ET AL.</b>	<b>:</b>	<b>AUGUST 21, 2019</b>
----------------------------------	----------	------------------------

**MEMORANDUM OF LAW IN SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS’  
MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION OF CLASS DEFINITION**

Plaintiffs respectfully request that the Court reconsider its exclusion of “children living in properties owned by the New Haven Housing Authority” from the class definition approved by the Court.<sup>1</sup> In its August 12 Memorandum of Decision, the Court said that such children should be excluded from the class because “federal statutes and regulations may be preemptive.” In act, there is no preemption, and the class must include children in federally-subsidized housing to ensure they are provided the same protections as children living in non-subsidized housing.

First, nothing in the federal law, expressly or by implication, suggests any Congressional intent to preempt state and city lead laws. Defendants are correct that the federal lead paint law

---

<sup>1</sup> Plaintiffs assume by this definition that the Court intends to also exclude housing subsidized under the Housing Choice Voucher (“Section 8”) Program and Section 8 Project Based Housing. Technically, such housing is not “owned” by the New Haven Housing Authority, but it is federally-subsidized and often administered by the Housing Authority.

supersedes state and local laws concerning the lead content of paint. See 42 U.S.C. § 4846 (“relating to the lead content in paints or similar surface-coating materials which differ from the provisions of this chapter or regulations issued pursuant to this chapter. . . [a]ny law, regulation or ordinance purporting to establish such different requirement, prohibition, or standard shall be null and void.”). But, this one provision of federal lead paint law does not mean that it preempts state and local lead hazards protections in general. In fact, the federal statute supersedes state and local lead paint hazards law on this limited point only.

Contrary to Defendants’ assertion that courts have interpreted 42 U.S.C. § 4846 broadly to preempt state and city lead paint hazards laws regarding other matters such as lead paint detection, no court has so held. To the contrary, two courts, including a Connecticut Superior Court, have held that there is no such preemption. See Williams-Ward v. Lorenzo Pitts, Inc., 908 F. Supp. 48, 53-55 (D. Mass. 1995)(holding that federal lead law does not preempt claims under a state lead paint statute where the state statute does not conflict with the federal statute on lead paint content specifically); Barton v. Wheeler, 12 Conn. L. Rptr. 673, 1994 WL 621863 (Conn. Super. Ct.), (setting forth that federal law preempts only state and local laws that establish the improper level of lead content in paint at a different level than federal law, explaining that federal law does not preempt state and local laws that seek to eliminate other lead hazards such as prohibiting defective paint conditions, such as cracked or chipped paint). Moreover, HUD regulations expressly state that public housing authorities (PHAs) are subject to state and local lead paint laws to the extent they provide greater protections. See 24 C.F.R. § 35.150(b) (“Nothing in this part is intended to relieve

any participant in a program covered by this subpart of any responsibility for compliance with State, tribal or local laws, ordinances, codes or regulations governing evaluation and hazard reduction.”).

The cases cited by Defendants in their Surreply do not support their claim that courts have interpreted federal lead paint law “broadly to hold that it preempts state and local authority with respect to lead paint detection.” Two of the cited cases, Lindsey v. New York City Housing Authority, 1999 WL 104599 (E.D.N.Y), and Roman v. Morace, 1997 WL 777844 (S.D.N.Y.), do not even address the issue of preemption. Rather, these cases address the question of whether a lead poisoned child has an implied cause of action under the federal lead paint law to sue a public housing authority (PHA) for money damages for negligent inspection and abatement. The third case, Ayres v. Philadelphia Housing Authority, 908 F.2d. 1184 (3<sup>rd</sup> Cir. 1990), is a preemption case, but does not concern the federal lead paint laws. A federal court holding that another federal statute governing federally-subsidized housing preempts state and local laws provides no support for Defendants’ claim that the federal lead paint law preempts state and local laws.

Second, Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) rules and guidance governing the implementation of the federal lead law further evidence that federal lead law does not preempt state and local laws with the one exception for the content of lead paint. In particular, the DPH document attached to defendants’ Surreply (EHS Circular Letter 2018-08) shows that DPH recognizes that federal law actually mandates the use of those state and local lead paint hazard laws which provide greater protections to children in federally-subsidized housing. EHS Circular Letter 2018-08, when read properly, is clear that, although a local health department is not required to fulfill the federal inspection obligations of PHAs with respect to children under six years of age with EBLs in excess

of 5 µg/dL, they are required to issue abatement orders and enforce compliance under the more protective standards set forth in state law when any PHA inspection finds lead paint hazards. EHS Circular letter 2018-08 explicitly states that, pursuant to Conn. Gen. Reg. § 19a-111-3, the PHA must report any findings of toxic levels of lead requiring abatement to the local health department, and the local health department must take all state mandated follow up action that would have been required if the state standard had triggered a lead hazards inspection. Such “further action must be taken by the Director of Health,” including reviewing and verifying that the lead inspection is comprehensive, issuing orders for lead abatement, and ensuring that the subsequent work is carried out in a timely matter. See EHS Circular Letter 2018-08 with attached EHS Circular Letter 2013-67 at p. 2 and attached Lead Safe Housing Amendment Supplemental Materials at pp 1 (Summary of Key Differences); 4 (Arranging For Environmental Investigation); and 7 (Local Health Department Role During Abatement) (all attached hereto as Exhibit A) (setting forth the “local health department roles” to issue abatement orders and provide mandatory monitoring and compliance).<sup>2</sup>

Third, contrary to Defendants’ argument, the City’s lead protections laws are not redundant to the federal law in terms of protecting children in federally-subsidized housing given that city law provides protections that go beyond those set forth in federal law. Under city law, a child with an EBL of 5 µg/dL is entitled to an immediate lead hazards inspection. As described in the testimony of Jomika Bogan at the Preliminary Injunction Hearing, under state and city law, when a child has a

---

<sup>2</sup> The document (EHS circular letter 2018-18) attached to Defendants’ Surreply, which was the same document admitted as Defendants’ Exhibit F at the June 7 hearing did not include either of the attachments (EHS 2013-67 or the Supplemental Materials).

venous blood draw that shows an EBL of 5 µg/dL or higher, the medical laboratory reports the results immediately to DPH which then immediately posts such results on a computer system shared with the New Haven Health Department. [Testimony of Jomika Bogen, Hearing on Preliminary Injunction, June 6, 2019 at pp. 150-153]. The Health Department has access to the report of the lead poisoning within approximately 48 hours of the blood draw, with the Health Department then scheduling an immediate inspection. In contrast, the system available to identify children living in federally-subsidized housing with EBLs of 5 µg/dL or higher is cumbersome and time consuming. Because PHAs have no access to blood lead level reports provided by the medical laboratories to DPH, PHAs have to enter into confidentiality agreements with DPH, provide quarterly reports of the names and addresses of children under six years of age living in federally-subsidized housing and wait for DPH to notify the PHA of a match between a child in the DPH system and those living in federally-subsidized housing.

Such matching system can often mean a delay of months in conducting an inspection; and, as set forth in the testimony of Dr. Marjorie Rosenthal at the Preliminary Injunction Hearing, elevated blood lead levels are harmful immediately and require abatement as quickly as possible to maximize a child's health outcomes. [Testimony of Dr. Marjorie Rosenthal, Hearing on Preliminary Injunction, June 7, 2019 at pp. 108-109]. While state law does not mandate that an inspection of the residences of children under six years of age with EBLs less than 20 µg/dL, and 167 cities and towns are free to wait for a DPH match, New Haven is not free to wait in light of its more protective city law which mandates inspections upon a referral from DPH.

Inclusion of these children in the class will not waste resources with duplicative inspections, as argued by Defendants, given that the federal law is clear that the PHA need not conduct an inspection if an inspection has already been done by the local health department. See 24 C.F.R. §§ 35.35.730(a), 35.1130(a), and 35.1225(a) (providing “[i]f a public health department has already conducted an evaluation of the dwelling unit in regard to the child's elevated blood lead level case, the requirements of this paragraph shall not apply.”). In fact, the practice in New Haven, after the federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) lowered the “action level” for lead poisoned children to 5 µg/dL in 2017, until November 2018 when the City stopped conducting these inspections in violation of city law, was for the City to inspect the homes of *all* children with EBLs in excess of 5 µg/dL regardless of the whether the child lived in federally-subsidized housing.

Moreover, an injunction that includes children in federally-subsidized housing is not duplicative given that city law also provides other critical protections not provided for in federal law, including numerous important requirements, such as: (1) that repairs begin within seven days of a written notice that lead hazards have been found; (2) that the lead abatement order be filed on the city land records; (3) that other residents be notified that a lead hazard has been detected in the premises and inform that all children in the premises should be tested for lead poisoning; and (4) that no unit subject to lead abatement orders may be re-rented until full abatement compliance is complete. Plaintiffs seek to include children in federally-subsidized housing in the class to entitle them to this relief as provided for in city law.

Fourth, there exists a group of children in federally-subsidized housing who are outside the responsibility of the Housing Authority of the City of New Haven and for whom information is not

provided by HANH to DPH in the matching system described above. Children living in federally-subsidized housing fall into three categories: (1) those living in housing owned by New Haven Housing Authority (“public housing projects”); (2) those who receive federally-subsidized vouchers to rent apartments on the private market (“section 8 housing choice voucher program participants”); and (3) those living in the buildings owned by private entities and subsidized through a non-portable section 8 contract that attaches to the building (“project-based section 8”). Some of these project-based subsidy buildings in the last category are affiliated with and managed by the New Haven Housing Authority (i.e., Monterey Place, Quinnipiac Terrace), others of these project-based subsidy buildings are not affiliated with the New Haven Housing Authority (i.e., Kensington Square, Beechwood Gardens, and Presidential Village) and therefore do not benefit from any data matching information provided by the Housing Authority. If the City does not comply with current city law, the homes of these children only would be inspected if the owner were notified of a child living in a unit with an EBL in excess of 5 µg/dL. Because the federal rules for project-based housing, 24 C.F.R. Part 35, Section H, contain no requirement for data sharing with DPH, there is no way for DPH to either identify or refer these children to the Section 8 project-based owners, triggering an inspection requirement. Unless the City conducts an inspection upon a referral of the child from DPH, as required by City law, the child’s residence would go uninspected, and the child’s lead poisoning level would not be addressed.

### **Conclusion**

Congress did not preempt state and local laws regarding the inspection and abatement of homes with children under six years of age with EBLs in excess of 5 µg/dL. Children living in

federally-subsidized housing are entitled to the same state and local protections against lead paint hazards as children living in non-subsidized housing. The exclusion of these children from the class definition not only deprives these children of the legal protections as similarly situated children, but will likely result in additional litigation to ensure those protections.

THE PLAINTIFFS,

NYRIEL SMITH  
MUHAWENIMANA SARA

BY: s/101201  
Shelley White  
Juris No. 101201  
Amy Marx  
Juris No. 419776  
Their Attorneys  
New Haven Legal Assistance  
205 Orange Street  
New Haven, CT 06510  
203-946-4811  
amarx@nhlegal.org  
swhite@nhlegal.org



**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify that a copy of the foregoing Memorandum In Support of Motion for Class Certification was emailed to the following on August 20, 2019:

Andrew A. Cohen, Esq.  
Winnick Ruben Hoffnung Peabody & Mendel, LLC  
110 Whitney Avenue  
New Haven, CT 06510  
Andrew.Cohen@winnicklaw.com

Nancy Mendel, Esq.  
Winnick Ruben Hoffnung Peabody & Mendel, LLC  
110 Whitney Avenue  
New Haven, CT 06510  
Nancy.Mendel@winnicklaw.com

Roderick Williams, Esq.  
Deputy Corporate Counsel  
Office of Corporation Counsel  
City of New Haven  
165 Church Street, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor  
New Haven, CT 06510  
RWilliams@newhavenct.gov

Elizabeth Acee, Esq.  
LeClairRyan  
545 Long Wharf Drive  
New Haven, CT 06511  
Elizabeth.Acee@leclairryan.com

Daniel Blake, Esq.  
LeClairRyan  
60 State Street, 23<sup>rd</sup> Floor Boston, MA 02109  
Daniel.Blake@leclairryan.com

s/101201  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Shelley White  
Commissioner of the Superior Court

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH



Raul Pino, M.D., M.P.H.  
Commissioner

Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor  
Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

EHS Circular Letter #2018-08

To: Directors of Health  
Chief Sanitarians

From: Kimberly Ploszaj  
Epidemiologist  
Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program

Date: March 15, 2018

Subject: Response to the HUD Lead Safe Housing Rule Amendment

In January 2017, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) adopted an amendment to their Lead Safe Housing Rule (LSHR) that went into effect February 13, 2017. Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) were required to comply with this amendment by July 13, 2017.

The LSHR applies to target housing, which is housing constructed prior to 1978, where a child less than six years of age resides, except housing for elderly or persons with disabilities or any zero bedroom dwelling.

The key changes in the LSHR include:

- revised HUD's definition of elevated blood lead level (EBLL)
- enhanced the level of inspection protocol for a unit with a child with an EBLL
- follow state or local government requirements that have established more protective standards in response to lead in children's blood



Phone: (860) 509-7299 • Fax: (860) 509-7295  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph](http://www.ct.gov/dph)

*Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer*



### Key changes:

In 2012, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) lowered its reference value for lead in the blood of children under age six to 5 micrograms per deciliter (µg/dL). Consistent with CDC's guidance, HUD adopted the reference value of 5 µg/dL to identify children with an EBLL.

The LSHR amendment requires that an environmental inspection occur in a unit, receiving tenant based rental assistance, such as Section 8, where a child under the age of six resides with an EBLL greater than or equal to 5 µg/dL. HUD's environmental inspection includes:

- a lead risk assessment
- completion of a questionnaire
  - Table 16.2 Guidelines for Questions to Ask Regarding a Child's Environmental History, as advised in the *Guidelines for the Evaluation and Control of Lead-Based Paint Hazards in Housing (2012 Edition)*

HUD also requires that, if a state or local government establishes more protective standards in response to lead in children's blood, that PHAs follow those standards.

### How this applies in CT:

The Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program (LR&HHP) fully supports HUD's amendment to the LSHR. However, there are key differences with the Connecticut Regulations of State Agencies 19a-111-1 through 19a-111-11 ("lead regulations") being more protective in nature that must be followed by PHAs.

The HUD regulations require that a PHA coordinate a lead risk assessment if a child under the age of 6 years with an EBLL of 5 µg/dL resides in a subsidized dwelling unit. The lead regulations, being more protective, require a local health department (LHD) to complete a comprehensive lead inspection if the lead risk assessment identifies lead hazards requiring abatement (defective lead based paint and/or bare soil).

The LR&HHP has notified PHAs that they must have a comprehensive lead inspection completed in response to the LSHR amendment. Therefore, the burden of the inspection will not fall on the LHDs. Under 19a-111-3(d) of the lead regulations, Report of Inspection: "Whenever an inspector finds a toxic level of lead requiring abatement, the inspector shall report this to the owner, local director of health and the commissioner..." If your department receives a Lead Inspection and Testing Summary Form (LITSF), further action must be taken by the Director of Health.

**As outlined in EHS Circular Letter # 2013-67, Guidance on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations (attached):**

When a Director Health receives a LITSF, a Director of Health is required to:

- review and verify the inspection conditions finding
  - ensure that the lead inspection is comprehensive and includes all structures on the property, and all interior and exterior components
- issue an order for lead abatement when lead paint hazards on or in the residence of a child under the age of six
  - this applies regardless of the health status of the child in residence
- ensure that the subsequent work is carried out in a timely manner and compliance is achieved

The LR&HHP has developed a training manual (attached) for PHAs in Connecticut. The training manual includes:

- a summary of key differences between HUD regulations and the Connecticut lead regulations
- a how-to step by step guidance to coordinate a lead inspection
- the roles of a LHD as they relate to the lead regulations

Additionally, the LR&HHP is working with HUD, the State Department of Housing and PHAs to ensure that confidential data sharing is completed in a coordinated manner. LHDs may not share any confidential information with PHAs. In cases where the lead regulations have been triggered, we'd encourage PHAs and LHDs to work together in best assisting families to prevent further lead exposure.

The LR&HHP guidance provided to PHAs will assist in limiting any additional burdens on LHDs.

If you have questions, please contact Kimberly Ploszaj at (860) 509-7959.

Attachments: LR&HHP training manual for PHAs  
EHS Circular Letter # 2013-67

cc: Suzanne Blancaflor, MPH, MS, Chief, Environmental Health Section  
Krista M. Veneziano, MPH, CHES, RS, Supervisor, Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program

# STATE OF CONNECTICUT

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Jewel Mullen, M.D., M.P.H., M.P.A.  
Commissioner



Dannel P. Malloy  
Governor  
Nancy Wyman  
Lt. Governor

EHS Circular Letter # 2013-67

DATE: December 12, 2013

TO: Local Directors of Health and Chief Sanitarians

FROM: Francesca Provenzano, MPH, CHES, RS  
Health Program Supervisor, Lead and Healthy Homes Program

RE: Guidance on Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations

Many health departments rely on the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control (CLPPC) regulations for providing them with clear direction for responding to childhood lead poisoning cases (i.e., children diagnosed with a confirmed blood lead level of 20 µg/dL or more; or two confirmed blood lead levels between 15-19 µg/dL taken 90 days apart). However, there are several sections of the regulations that require a local health response for preventing childhood lead poisoning cases. This memorandum is intended to provide guidance to Directors of Health regarding specific sections of the CLPPC regulations that are focused on childhood lead poisoning prevention responsibilities.

*Inspection of 'other child-occupied units' within the same building of a severely lead poisoned child*

When a local health department or district (LHD) must respond to a childhood lead poisoning case that requires a full epidemiological investigation, other child-occupied units within the same building must also be inspected. Section 19a-111-3(c) of the Public Health Code (PHC) requires that "inspections...begin within thirty (30) working days and be completed as expeditiously as possible in all dwelling units in which a child resides in the same building [as that of an elevated blood lead level case]..."

*Triggers that Require Local Health Response to Known Lead Hazards*

There are many routine activities carried out by LHDs that may involve limited paint sampling or XRF testing of specific surfaces. Frequently, a health department learns of lead hazards on a property either directly or through receiving a report. For example:

- a) If a code enforcement official, as part of his or her routine work determines that deteriorated lead-based paint is present on or in the residence of a child under the age of six; or
- b) If the health department receives a Lead Inspection Report Form from a licensed lead consultant which is used by consulting companies to report that lead hazards requiring abatement have been found.

Under §19a-111-3(d) of the CLPPC regulations, Report of Inspection, "Whenever an inspector finds a toxic level of lead requiring abatement, the inspector shall report this to the owner, local director of



Phone: (860) 509-7299 • Fax: (860) 509-7295 • VP: (860) 899-1611  
410 Capitol Avenue, P.O. Box 340308  
Hartford, Connecticut 06134-0308  
[www.ct.gov/dph](http://www.ct.gov/dph)

*Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer*

*If you require aid/accommodation to fully and fairly enjoy these publications, please contact.  
860-509-7293 and ask to be connected with the related Program.*

health and the commissioner...” In short, if you receive a Lead Inspection Report Form, it means that lead abatement is required and further action needs to be taken by the Director of Health.

#### Review and Verification of Inspection Conditions and Findings

The Director of Health is required to issue orders for lead abatement when lead paint hazards on or in the residence of a child under the age of six have been identified by a code enforcement official or licensed professional. This applies regardless of the health status of the child in residence. The Director of Health is also obligated to ensure that the subsequent work is carried out in a timely manner and compliance is achieved.

Prior to the issuance of orders, the Director of Health must ensure that the lead inspection is comprehensive and includes all structures on the property, and all interior and exterior components and media (i.e., paint, dust, water, exposed soil). According to §19a-111-2 of the PHC, once lead-based paint requiring abatement is identified through approved sampling methods (i.e., XRF or paint chip laboratory analysis) in the residence of a child, a full and comprehensive lead inspection of all media (i.e., paint, dust, soil, water) must be conducted.

Licensed lead consultants are not obligated to conduct comprehensive lead inspections for clients, unless the clients request those services. When a Lead Inspection Report Form is received by the Director of Health from a licensed lead consultant, the LHD must visit the property and confirm that a comprehensive lead inspection has been completed, and that the inspection report reflects the existing conditions of lead hazards at the property. This is necessary, because the public health orders must accurately reflect the conditions found on the property.

Inadequate response by a LHD can result in (1) lead abatement not being performed on the property, (2) improper lead abatement being performed, or (3) incomplete lead abatement being performed, because the inspection did not identify all components and hazards on the property. Each inadequate response places a healthy child at continued or increased risk of lead poisoning.

It has recently come to the Program’s attention that some LHDs are not issuing lead abatement orders to those properties where abatement is required; that is, where lead hazards requiring abatement have been identified, and a child is in residence. The CLPPC regulations always apply, even when a municipality has a Lead Hazard Reduction and Control grant (HUD grants) or a LHD partners with the Connecticut Children’s Medical Center (CCMC) Lead Action for Medicaid Primary Prevention (LAMPP) program. Under each of these circumstances, it is anticipated that lead abatement will be completed through the support of federal funds in a timely manner, but it does not excuse the Director of Health from his or her regulatory obligations.

In summary, the CLPPC regulations contain regulatory requirements pertaining to childhood lead poisoning prevention. The regulations require a Director of Health to issue orders for lead abatement when known lead hazards have been identified in the residence of a child under the age of six, regardless of that child’s blood lead level.

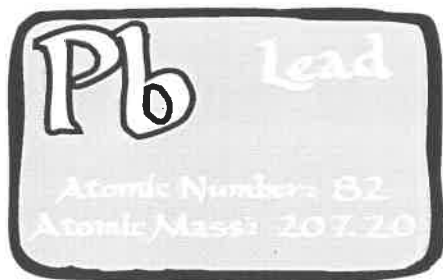
If you have any questions regarding this letter, the applicable regulations, or your role in reducing childhood lead poisoning, please contact the L&HHP at 860-509-7299.

c: Suzanne Blancaflor, M.S., M.P.H., Chief, Environmental Health Section  
Ellen Blaschinski, R.S., M.B.A., Chief, Regulatory Services Branch



# Lead Safe Housing Rule Amendment Supplemental Materials

November 2017





# Table of Contents

1. Summary of Key Differences in CT
2. DPH Confidentiality Template (Keypoints)
3. Sample Data Sharing Template
4. Arranging for an Environmental Investigation
5. DPH Lead Consulting Companies
6. Table 16.2 – fillable form
7. Local Health Department Roles During Abatement
8. DPH Lead Abatement Checklist
9. DPH Lead Abatement Companies
10. HUD Funded Programs in CT (for lead hazard reduction)
11. Lead Abatement Plan Template
12. Lead Management Plan Template
13. Information for Tenants (English/Spanish)

# Summary of Key Differences

## Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut



There are several key differences in definition(s) and response requirement(s) between HUD and Connecticut. To best assist you, a summary of the key differences are below.

**Please note:** Per HUD, if a state or local government establishes more protective standards in response to lead in children's blood, LSHR's section 35.150 directs PHAs to follow those standards.

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
Reference value of 5 µg/dL	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CT has adopted the CDC's reference value for a blood lead level <math>\geq 5</math> µg/dL</li> </ul>
Elevated Blood Lead Level (EBLL) = $\geq 5$ µg/dL	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EBLL <math>\geq 5</math> µg/dL = meets current federal definition for a children with an EBLL                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Triggers an environmental investigation for HUD</li> </ul> </li> <li>EBLL <math>\geq 5</math> µg/dL = does not trigger CT's requirement for an environmental investigation</li> </ul>
Environmental Investigation for EBLL $\geq 5$ µg/dL	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An Environmental Investigation is required for a blood lead level <math>\geq 5</math> µg/dL to comply with the HUD LSHR</li> <li>An Environmental Investigation is not required for a blood lead level <math>\geq 5</math> µg/dL in CT</li> <li>A local health department is not required to complete an Environmental Investigation for HUD requirements</li> </ul>

### Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
<p>Environmental Investigation is a risk assessment with additional questions for the family and testing of other potential sources of lead exposure in accordance with Chapter 16</p> <p>Chapter 16 includes a detailed description of the differences between an environmental investigation and a risk assessment</p> <p>Testing includes, at a minimum, house dust, painting/coatings that are not intact or subject to friction and bare soil</p> <p>Testing of drinking water is done in certain circumstances</p>	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A risk assessment, which tests and identifies lead-based paint hazards and/or hazardous level of lead in soil, triggers the CT 19a-111 regulations</li> <li>• When the CT 19a-111 regulations are triggered, a comprehensive lead inspection is required</li> <li>• A comprehensive lead inspection includes testing: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ of surface by surface paint <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ interior, exterior and common areas</li> </ul> </li> <li>○ for dust hazards</li> <li>○ of bare soil</li> <li>○ of water</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Therefore, CT state government establishes a more protective standard and must be followed</li> </ul>

### Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
A designated party, the housing agency or the property owner, is responsible for complying with all applicable HUD requirements	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Local Health Department = CT 19a-111 regulations trigger a comprehensive lead inspection for a for a blood lead level of <math>\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}</math> or (2) 15-19 <math>\mu\text{g/dL}</math> greater than 90 days apart</li> <li>Public Housing = PHA is responsible</li> <li>Project Based Voucher Program = owner is responsible</li> <li>Housing Choice Voucher Program = PHA is responsible, PHA may wish to collaborate</li> </ul>
Lead-based paint hazards, lead dust hazards and lead soil hazards identified by the environmental investigation are controlled within 30 calendar day by a certified lead-based paint abatement firm or a certified lead renovation firm	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All lead abatement work must be approved by a local health department before work can begin (lead abatement plan)</li> <li>All lead-based paint hazards and lead soil hazards must be abated by a DPH licensed lead abatement contractor</li> <li>EPA's Renovation, Repair and Painting Rule does not apply when lead abatement is being performed under CT 19a-111 regulations</li> </ul>

### Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
Data Sharing with Public Health Departments on a quarterly basis	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data may only be obtained from DPH, not from a local health department</li> <li>• Data may only be obtained if PHA has a confidentiality/data sharing agreement with DPH</li> <li>• Once agreement is established: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ PHA will report data to DPH quarterly</li> <li>○ DPH will report any matched EBL data to the PHA</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
The PHA or owner must verify EBL, can verify with the local health department of child's medical provider	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data may only be obtained from DPH</li> <li>• Data may only be obtained if PHA has a confidentiality/data sharing agreement with DPH</li> </ul>
The PHA or owner must share verified information with the OLHCHH within 5 days	Yes	No	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data may only be shared with the CT Field Office or OLHCHH once confidentiality/data sharing agreements with DPH are executed (goal of January 2018)</li> </ul>
Multiunit properties	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional evaluation is required for other assisted target housing units in the property</li> <li>• Subsidized = cost to PHA/owner</li> <li>• Non-subsidized = local health department due to 19a-111 regulations being triggered</li> </ul>

### Summary of Key Differences in Connecticut

Definition(s)	HUD	Connecticut	Response Requirement(s)
Other covered units	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Additional evaluation is required for other assisted target housing units in the property</li> <li>• Subsidized = cost to owner</li> <li>• Non-subsidized = local health department due to 19a-111 regulations being triggered</li> </ul>
Monitoring	Yes	Yes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the completion of abatement, a lead management plan, approved by a local health department, must be followed</li> <li>• Interior, exterior and common areas lead-based painted surface(s) must be monitored on a regular basis <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ This includes surfaces that have been liquid encapsulated</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Public Housing = PHA monitors</li> <li>• Project Based Voucher Program = owner is responsible, PHA may wish to collaborate</li> <li>• Housing Choice Voucher Program = owner is response, PHA may wish to collaborate</li> </ul>

# DPH Confidentiality Template



## Confidentiality Agreement Key Points:

### Part 1:

**WHEREAS**, the Contractor entity identified below desires to obtain, within the scope of its authority, certain confidential information from the State of Connecticut Department of Public Health (the "Department") under the terms hereof; and

**WHEREAS**, Department wants to provide the Contractor entity with such information under the terms hereof so that Contractor entity can properly comply with the Housing and Urban Development Lead Safe Housing Rule, which is codified as 24 Code of Federal Regulations (CRF) Part 35, subparts B-R. **NOW, THEREFORE**, in consideration hereof and for other good and valuable consideration the parties agree as follows:

### Part 2:

#### **III. Data-Sharing Procedure:**

On a quarterly basis, January 15<sup>th</sup>, April 15<sup>th</sup>, July 15<sup>th</sup> and October 15<sup>th</sup>, the Contractor shall provide the Department with the data identified below.

- i. The Contractor will provide the Department with an electronic spreadsheet file that contains the name (first name and last name), and corresponding address (full street address – including unit number, floor number or apartment number, town/city) for each tenant that received tenant-based rental assistance during such quarter. A sample electronic spreadsheet file has been provided in Exhibit A.
- ii. The Department shall only use any confidential information it receives under this Agreement.

On a quarterly basis, the Department shall provide the Contractor with the data identified below.

- i. The Department will shared the matched data (name of child, corresponding address, including unit number, floor number or apartment number, full street address, town/city and zip code and child's blood lead level) with the Contractor so the Contractor will timely coordinate for a lead inspection to be completed thereby improving public health service delivery and public health outcomes for Connecticut residents. The Department will transmit identifiable data to the Contractor using a Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFTP).

### **Part 3:**

#### **I. Purpose:**

Each quarter, Contractor shall report to the Department the name (first name and last name), corresponding address (full street address – including unit number, floor number or apartment number, town/city and zip code) and the start date of current tenancy for existing unit, for each tenant that received tenant-based rental assistance during such quarter. Department will compare this tenant list to its data to identify those children who have a blood lead level at or above the recommended reference value of five (5) micrograms per deciliter.

The Department will share the results of this matching process with the Contractor and the local health department corresponding to the tenants so the Contractor will timely coordinate for a lead inspection to be completed thereby improving public health service delivery and public health outcomes for Connecticut residents.

# Sample Data Sharing Template

[illegible]

# **Arranging for an Environmental Investigation**

## Arranging for an Environmental Investigation:

1. Receive confirmed elevated blood lead level from DPH (from the data sharing agreement)
2. Contact the local health department and ask if they are able to assist
  - a. They are not required to complete an environmental investigation on behalf of a HUD requirement
  - b. Some towns may assist with arrangements made in advance
3. If the local health department is unable to assist, contact a DPH licensed lead consultant
  - a. Information to share with the lead consultant
    - i. Alert them that there is a Lead Safe Housing Rule amendment that requires a comprehensive lead inspection be conducted for children with blood lead levels  $\geq 5\mu\text{g/dL}$
    - ii. Tell them you'd like to hire them to complete a comprehensive lead inspection of interior, exterior and common areas
    - iii. Tell them you'd like them to complete the Table 16.2 Guidelines for Questions to Ask Regarding a Child's Environmental History form with the family
4. Upon completion of the inspection, if paint or soil hazards were identified, a copy of the lead inspection testing and testing summary form must be sent to the local health department and the DPH Lead, Radon and Healthy Homes Program

5. Lead abatement is required
6. Next steps = follow the Local Health Department Roles During Abatement

# DPH Lead Consulting Companies

5 (not included)



# Table 16.2

## Table 16.2 Guidelines for Questions to Ask Regarding a Child's Environmental History

### Paint and soil exposure:

1. What is the age and general condition of the residence?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Is there evidence of chewed or peeling paint on woodwork, furniture, or toys?  
☐ Yes ☐ No If yes, where? \_\_\_\_\_
3. How long has the family lives at that residence? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Have there been recent renovations or repairs in the house? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
If yes, in what area? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Are there other sites where the child spends significant amounts of time?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. What is the character of indoor play areas? ☐ Intact Paint ☐ Chipping/Peeling Paint
7. Do outdoor play areas contain bare soil that may be contaminated? ☐ Yes ☐ No
8. How does the family attempt to control dust/dirt? \_\_\_\_\_

### Relevant behavioral characteristics of the child:

1. To what degree does the child exhibit hand-to-mouth activity? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Does the child exhibit pica (chewing or eating of non-food items)? ☐ Yes ☐ No
3. Area the child's hands washed before meals and snacks? ☐ Yes ☐ No

### Exposures to and behaviors of household members

1. What are the occupations of adult household members?
 

<input type="checkbox"/> lead smelter	<input type="checkbox"/> machining or grinding of lead alloys
<input type="checkbox"/> battery or radiator manufacturing	<input type="checkbox"/> home renovation/remodeling
<input type="checkbox"/> demolition of old structures	<input type="checkbox"/> steel bridge maintenance
<input type="checkbox"/> welding or cutting of old painted metal	<input type="checkbox"/> thermal stripping/sanding of paint
<input type="checkbox"/> other	

2. What are the hobbies of household members?

☐ fishing

☐ working with ceramics/stained glass

☐ hunting

☐ other

3. Are painted materials or unusual materials burned in household fireplace?

☐ Yes ☐ No

**Miscellaneous questions:**

1. Does home contain vinyl mini-blinds made overseas and purchased before 1997?

☐ Yes ☐ No

2. Does the child receive or have access to imported foods, cosmetics, or folk remedies?

☐ Yes ☐ No

3. Is food prepared or stored in imported pottery or metal vessels? ☐ Yes ☐ No

**Notes:**

# **Local Health Department Roles During Abatement**

## Local Health Department Roles:

1. Receive copy of lead inspection and testing summary form
2. Review lead inspection and testing summary form for completeness (needs to be comprehensive – dust, water, bare soil, painted surfaces)
3. Issue an order letter to property owner to abate defective/hazardous lead-based surfaces
  - i. EBLL order letter (for CT and HUD definitions: any venous test  $\geq 20 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) – abate all defective lead-based surfaces (interior, exterior and common areas), all lead-based chewable surfaces and all movable parts of windows and surfaces that rub against movable part of windows, abate soil hazards, reduce dust hazards with cleaning, remediate water, manage intact lead-based surfaces
  - ii. Non-EBLL order letter (for HUD definitions: any venous test  $\geq 5 \mu\text{g/dL}$  and  $\leq 19 \mu\text{g/dL}$ ) – abate all defective lead-based surfaces (interior, exterior and common areas), abate soil hazards, reduce dust hazards with cleaning, remediate water, manage intact lead-based surfaces
4. Receive an abatement plan from the property owner (EBLL – within 15 days, Non-EBLL within 20 days)
5. Approve the abatement plan (EBLL within 10 days, Non-EBLL within 15 days)
6. Abatement shall begin (EBLL – within 45 days, Non-EBLL within 90 days)

7. Work monitored by the LHD
8. If any abatement work needs a change order, it must be approved by the LHD
9. When work is complete, the LHD will conduct a post-abatement inspection (this can be done simultaneously with a lead consultant)
  - a. Verify all work is complete
  - b. Conduct and/or verify clearance dust wipe sampling is acceptable
10. A lead management plan must be received for any remaining leaded surfaces (intact lead-based paint, soil, and surface abated by encapsulation or enclosure, etc.)
11. Once all of this is complete the LHD will issue a post abatement inspection report/letter of compliance (removing the order from the property)

# **DPH Lead Abatement Checklist**

8



## Checklist for Lead Abatement Projects

### Paperwork to review

The lead consulting activities (inspection, assessment, project plan, and scope of work) were carried out by a person employed by a DPH Licensed **Lead Consultant Contractor** or a DPH Licensed **Lead Consultant** (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- ☐ Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name and license type
- ☐ License #: \_\_\_\_\_

The person who carried out the comprehensive lead inspection holds certification issued by the DPH as a **Lead Inspector** or **Lead Inspector Risk Assessor** (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- ☐ Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
- ☐ Certification #: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- ☐ Photo ID
- ☐ \*Lead Inspection Report Form submitted to the Director of Health (if the property is the residence of a child under the age of six)

The person who prepared the lead abatement plan holds certification issued by the DPH as a **Lead Planner-Project Designer** (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- ☐ Copy of DPH Lead Planner-Project Designer Certification: blue card with person's name and credential title
- ☐ Certification #: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- ☐ Photo ID

**\*The lead abatement plan must submitted to the Director of Health for review and approval prior to the start of lead abatement work, when a child under the age of six is in residence** (LHD Directory, contact information by town

<http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3123&q=397740>)

- ☐ Lead abatement plan submitted to the local health department (date: \_\_\_\_\_)
- ☐ Lead abatement plan approval received by health department

The company and individuals that carry out lead abatement must be DPH Licensed Lead Abatement Contractor. The employees carrying out the work must be DPH Certified Lead Abatement Supervisors or Lead Abatement Workers.

(verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- ☐ Copy of DPH Lead Abatement License: blue card with company name and license type
- ☐ License #: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Copy of DPH Certification as Abatement Supervisor: blue card with person's name and credential title
- ☐ Certification #: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- ☐ Photo ID
- ☐ Copies of all Lead Abatement Worker certificates and training refreshers for employees on-site who actually do the work



**The person who carries out final clearance of the worksite must be a DPH certified lead inspector or lead inspector risk assessor, and must be employed by a DPH licensed Lead Consultant in order to collect dust or soil samples.** The licensure and certification credentials need to be collected again to ensure that the licenses, certifications and refreshers are still current. (verify through DPH e-licensing <https://www.elicense.ct.gov/Lookup/LicenseLookup.aspx>)

- ☐ Copy of DPH Lead Consultant License: blue card with company name
- ☐ License #: \_\_\_\_\_
  
- ☐ Copy of DPH Inspector or Inspector/Risk Assessor Certification: blue card with person's name and credential
- ☐ Certification #: \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Latest annual refresher showing that the person is up-to-date
- ☐ Photo ID

**Waste disposal records for lead-based paint waste should be recorded to show that it was disposed of properly. The household hazardous waste exemption applies to contractor-generate waste only if:**

- ☐ There are less than 10 cubic yards of waste
- ☐ The homeowner agrees in writing to accept the material
- ☐ The homeowner is informed of the amount and nature of the waste being left behind
- ☐ The homeowner has a means to legally and safely store the waste, and a viable outlet to dispose of the waste in the near future

**Upon completion of a lead abatement project, a code enforcement official must issue a post-abatement inspection report.** A private industry lead inspector may issue a letter of compliance. All documents should be received and filed. (LHD Directory, contact information by town <http://www.ct.gov/dph/cwp/view.asp?a=3123&q=397740>)

- ☐ Acceptable dust wipe sample results for all work areas
- ☐ Letter of compliance that states the work was done according to the plan, unit is free of hazards, and if LBP remains, then also a statement that the lead management plan must be followed
- ☐ \*Reinspection by code enforcement official required within 10 days of completion of the work when abatement being carried out in child-occupied residence or EBLL residence

**\* Local health department is actively involved because lead abatement work falls under the scope of the Lead Poisoning Prevention and Control Regulations sections 19a-111-1 through 19a-111-11**

# DPH Lead Abatement Companies

9 (not included)

# HUD Funded Programs in CT

10 (not included)

# **Lead Abatement Plan Template**

## MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

### A. Background Information

Date Plan Submitted: \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Property: \_\_\_\_\_ Apartment # or #s: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip: \_\_\_\_\_

Plan Prepared by:      Owner ☐      Planner Project Designer ☐

#### **If Planner Project Designer**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Certificate Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_ Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Identify Inspection Report Used to Develop Abatement Plan**

*(Attach copy if not already provided to local health department)*

Date(s) of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **If Consultant Contractor**

Name of Consultant Contractor: \_\_\_\_\_

License Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_ Certificate Number: \_\_\_\_\_

#### **If Health Department**

Name of Health Department: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Inspector: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

### B. Owner/Owner Agent Information

Name of Owner(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Home Telephone: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_ Work Telephone: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

#### **Owner's Designated Agent (if applicable):**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: (      ) \_\_\_\_\_

### **C. Resident Information**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone Number: (       ) \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Children Under Six Years Old: \_\_\_\_\_ Will Residents Be Relocated? YES ☐ NO ☐

**If Residents Will Not Be Relocated, Provide Justification (Use additional sheets if necessary)**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**If Residents Will Be Relocated, Provide The Following**

Telephone Where Residents Can Be Reached If Relocated: (       ) \_\_\_\_\_

Address of Relocation: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

### **D. Abatement Contractor Information**

Who will conduct abatement? Owner ☐ Abatement Contractor ☐

**If Abatement Contractor Will Conduct Abatement**

Has contractor been selected? YES ☐ NO ☐

If yes, provide the following:

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor License Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Contact Person: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: (       ) \_\_\_\_\_

### **E. Repairs Prior To Abatement**

**PLEASE NOTE:**

- **Water Leaks:** Must be corrected prior to abatement regardless of the method of abatement. Uncorrected water leaks can cause encapsulating material to fail if the underlying lead painted surface deteriorates. Moisture can also cause paint on stripped surfaces (and unabated surfaces) to fail and expose lead residue that may remain on the substrate after stripping by heat, caustic chemicals, solvents or scraping.
- **Heating Systems:** Inadequate heat after abatement may lead to failure of encapsulants and paint. Therefore heating systems must be repaired. Prior to abatement, forced air systems must be shut down and sealed to prevent transport of lead contamination from the abatement area to other areas of the residence.
- **Electricity:** Lack of electricity on the site can impede abatement because of inadequate lighting and may limit the options that are available for on-site paint removal. Electricity must be restored.

### What Components Or Mechanical Systems Need To Be Repaired Prior To Abatement?

(Check appropriate item[s])

- ☐ Water leaks, Roof, Plumbing, Wall surfaces, etc.
  - ☐ Heating system
  - ☐ Electrical system
  - ☐ Any other conditions that require repair so as not to impede abatement (*Please indicate*)
- 
- 

- ☐ No prior repairs required.

### F. Abatement Technique(s) To Be Used

Identify which abatement technique(s) will be used on the attached forms. The three general strategies for lead paint abatement are removal, replacement, and encapsulation. (See pages 9, 10 and 11 for the relevant forms.)

- A. Removal (**REM**):(stripping of paint)
- B. Replacement (**REP**): (removal of architectural component & replacement with lead free component)
- C. Rigid Encapsulation (**RENCAP**): (e.g. enclosure using materials such as siding, paneling, etc.)\*
- D. Liquid Encapsulation (**LENCAP**): (provide product technical information)\*
- E. Cementitious Encapsulation (**CENCAP**): (provide product technical information)\*

**\*Note:** If liquid, cementitious or rigid encapsulants are to be used, the associated surfaces must be periodically monitored in the future per a schedule that is established within a **lead management plan**. Additionally liquid and cementitious encapsulants must be authorized for use by the Connecticut Department of Public Health (DPH) and listed on the DPH Registry of Authorized Encapsulant Products.

**Paint Removal** means the stripping of lead paint from the surfaces of components. The following are some of the paint removal processes that can be used; chemical stripping, mechanical stripping, and wet scraping/wet sanding.

- **Chemical stripping:** There are a variety of paint removal products that are available from various manufacturers. Commonly the stripper is applied to the building component and later removed by manual scraping. All paint layers must be removed. Follow manufacturer's directions on how to apply such products.
- **Mechanical stripping:** This technique requires the use of power tools. Examples of such equipment are; Needle guns, Vibrating, belt and rotary sanders; Abrasive blasting equipment; and other types of impact strippers that employ the use of steel studs of different sizes and shapes, that rotate in an enclosed head to impact the painted surface. See manufacturer's instructions on how to use this equipment. (Note: Mechanically powered abatement equipment requires the use of HEPA-equipped vacuum attachments to remove dust generated during the use of the equipment.)

- **Wet Scraping/Wet Sanding:** Wet scraping or wet sanding manually removes loose and peeling lead paint. Paint chips and dust that are generated during these procedures, must be controlled, to avoid further distribution of contaminants to adjacent areas. Wet scraping or sanding involves misting the peeling paint before scraping or sanding, and thus reducing the amount of lead dust that is generated during these processes. Surfactants (wetting agents) may be added to the water to facilitate clean up.
- **Heat Gun:** This removal technique involves the softening of the paint with a heat gun and then scraping the paint off. To prevent vaporization of the lead contained in the paint, the temperature of the heat gun must not exceed 700 degrees Fahrenheit per DPH regulations.

**Note:** If paint removal is selected, x-ray florescence analyzer testing of the surface after the paint has been removed is required to ensure toxic levels of lead no longer remain on the surface(s).

**Replacement** means the removal of components such as windows, doors, and trim that have lead painted surfaces and the installation of new components that are free of lead containing paint. Replacement may be feasible for many exterior and interior architectural components.

**Encapsulation** refers to processes that make lead paint inaccessible, by covering or sealing lead painted surfaces. If the lead paint is peeling or deteriorating then some wet scraping and/or wet sanding is necessary prior to encapsulation (see wet scraping/wet sanding in the description of paint removal).

Liquid and cementitious encapsulants must be listed on the DPH Registry of Authorized Encapsulant Products, to be considered for use. The following are some types of rigid encapsulating materials: gypsum dry wall, fiberglass, wood and vinyl siding. Seams must be sealed to prevent the escape of lead dust.

The following cannot be used as encapsulants:

- A new coat of paint or primer
- Wall paper coverings
- Contact paper

Any area that is to be abated must be properly contained with materials such as 6 mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent further contamination of the dwelling or environment and to facilitate post-abatement clean up.

#### **G. Dates of Abatement Project**

Estimated Starting Date of Abatement Project: \_\_\_\_\_

Estimated Completion Date of Abatement Project: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** Written notice shall be given to the local health department at least 5 working days prior to the actual starting date.



#### **H. Notification to the Connecticut Commission on Culture and Tourism**

*(If property is over fifty [50] years old)*

Year Built: \_\_\_\_\_ Notification Required? YES ☐ NO ☐

If Yes, Date Sent: \_\_\_\_\_ Response Received? YES (*attach copy*) ☐ NO ☐

Date Response Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Send Notification to:

**Susan Chandler, Historical Architect**  
**State Historic Preservation Office**  
**1 Constitution Plaza, 2nd floor Hartford, CT 06103**  
**Susan.chandler@ct.gov** ← preferred form of contact

**860-256-2800 (main)**  
**860-256-2764 (direct)**  
**860-256-2763 (fax)**

#### **I. Notification Procedure**

Written notice will be given to the resident(s) 5 working days prior to the abatement start date. The notice shall:

- Inform the residents of their rights and responsibilities per the statutes and regulations.
- Inform residents which surfaces or soil areas are to be abated.

Additionally, warning signs shall be posted at all entrances to and exits from the abatement area, prior to abatement.

**Note:** Submit copies of the notice and the warning sign to be used.

#### **J. Containment of Work Area (Interior and Exterior)**

Moveable objects belonging to residents must be removed from the abatement area. The belongings should be stored in an easily accessible location.

Cover and seal all non-work surfaces with 6 mil polyethylene as follows:

- a.) non-movable objects.
- b.) air system(s) heating, ventilation, air conditioning (HVAC).
- c.) entrances to abatement areas.
- d.) floors.
- e.) exterior grounds and surfaces (use 6-mil polyethylene sheeting to prevent release of lead into the environment).

**Note:** The contractor and/or owner is responsible for using the best available engineering controls to reduce the potential for emissions to the exterior of an abatement area. Engineering controls may include but are not limited to, proper containment and control of the abatement area(s), provision of negative pressure within containment area(s), use of wet scraping/wet sanding methods and use of vacuum HEPA attached power tools.

Describe proposed engineering controls: \_\_\_\_\_

**K. Cleaning After Lead-Based Paint Abatement (Prior to Clearance Testing)**

- Procedure: ☐ 1. Wet clean the containment area.
- ☐ 2. Carefully remove the polyethylene covering.
- ☐ 3. HEPA vacuum area and wash with TSP detergent or other effective non-TSP cleaner.
- ☐ 4. After 24 hours from the time when active abatement has ceased: HEPA vacuum, wash with TSP or other effective non-TSP cleaner and HEPA vacuum again.

**L. Waste Disposal (Hazardous)**

For waste that meets the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) criteria for hazardous waste (utilizing appropriate characterization and testing), indicate:

Disposal Site: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Type of waste; Liquid: ☐ Solid: ☐ Projected Amount of Waste: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** Lead contamination detected in soils located within the property boundaries of a household, the source of which was the result of routine residential maintenance (intentional paint removal) and/or the natural weathering or chalking of lead-based paint, is exempt from classification as a hazardous waste under the household waste exclusion found at 40 C.F.R. paragraph 261.4(a). These soils may be managed on-site or disposed of off-site without invoking RCRA Subtitle C. (C.F.R.) Code of Federal Regulations.

**Note:** Further questions regarding hazardous waste issues should be directed to:

**State of Connecticut - Department of Energy and Environmental Protection**  
**Waste Management Bureau**  
**79 Elm Street, Hartford, CT 06106-5127**  
**Telephone: (203) 424-3023**

**M. Worker Protection**

**Note:** Workers must use proper personal protective equipment per the OSHA Lead in Construction Standard (29CFR 1926.62) and state regulation. Full body covering (suits) with hood and shoe covering attached should be used to prevent lead dust contamination. Disposable coveralls that are used one time provide effective protection. Indicate the level of protection that is to be provided:

Body Covering:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disposable:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Head Covering:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disposable:	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hand Covering:	<input type="checkbox"/>	Disposable:	<input type="checkbox"/>

Shoe Covering: ☐

Disposable: ☐

Respirator w/HEPA Filter: ☐

Type of Respirator: \_\_\_\_\_

**Note:** Neither smoking, eating or drinking nor the application of cosmetics or lip balm, is permitted within the work area. Use of personal clothing and foot wear is not permitted during abatement activities.

Indicate available washing facilities:

Hand washing: ☐

Showers: ☐

#### **N. Clearance Testing**

Prior to re-occupancy, a visual inspection of abatement areas is required and dust samples shall be collected and analyzed from floors, window sills and window wells in each area where abatement has occurred. This inspection and sampling must be performed by a certified lead inspector, certified inspector risk assessor or an authorized code enforcement official.

☐ Visual inspection and sampling to be performed by a certified lead inspector or inspector risk assessor:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Connecticut Certificate # : \_\_\_\_\_

Contractor Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Connecticut License #: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone Number: (     ) \_\_\_\_\_

OR

☐ Visual inspection and sampling to be performed by an authorized code enforcement official

#### **O. Soil Abatement**

*(Provide diagram of exposed soil areas to be abated)*

##### **1. Soil lead levels between 400 ppm and 5000 ppm: Check abatement technique(s) to be used.**

☐ Plant grass or shrubbery to reduce exposure to bare soil.

☐ Permanent barrier: asphalt or cement.

☐ Cover three to six inches with gravel or bark mulch.

☐ Restrict access: (fencing; specify type & height \_\_\_\_\_)

☐ Restrict access: (specify barrier \_\_\_\_\_)

☐ Excavate, remove and replace contaminated soil. An excavation of between three and eight inches is a generally acceptable practice. (Specify depth of excavation \_\_\_\_\_)

☐ Relocate play equipment.

**2. Soil lead levels greater than or equal to 5000 ppm: Check abatement technique(s) to be used.**

☐ Excavate, remove and replace contaminated soil. An excavation of between three and eight inches is a generally accepted practice (specify depth of excavation \_\_\_\_\_)

☐ Permanent barrier: asphalt or cement

**Note:** All soil abatement techniques except removal and replacement require ongoing periodic monitoring at a frequency that is established within a written management plan.

**P. Abatement Forms**

The following three forms may be used as templates for abatement plans. The forms may be modified or expanded depending upon the specifics of individual projects.

# MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

## INTERIOR ABATEMENT

è KEY: DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES\*\* OF BUILDING OR NORTH=N, SOUTH=S, EAST=E, WEST=W

è RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION;  
REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT

### SURFACE/COMPONENT\*\* REQUIRING ABATEMENT

ROOM (Provide room number **)	Wall	Floor	Base-board	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Comp.	Window (Entire Unit)	Window Sill	*Window Comp.	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)
Bedroom # ____													
Bedroom # ____													
Bedroom # ____													
Living room # ____													
Bathroom # ____													
Bathroom # ____													
Dining Room # ____													
Kitchen # ____													
Den # ____													
Hall # ____													
Stairway # ____													
Stairway # ____													
Pantry # ____													
Other: # ____													

\*\* Per Inspection Report \* Specify Component (e.g. casing, jamb) Address: \_\_\_\_\_

# MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL DWELLINGS

<p>ABATEMENT OF EXTERIOR/OUTBUILDINGS</p> <p>è KEY: DESIGNATE A, B, C, D SIDES** OF BUILDING OR NORTH = N, SOUTH = S, EAST = E, WEST = W</p> <p>è RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP=CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT</p> <p>SURFACE/COMPONENT**REQUIRING ABATEMENT</p>											
Areas **	Wall	Floor	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Comp.	Window (Entire Unit)	*Window Comp.	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Railing	Bulkhead	Other (List)
<b>Dwelling:</b>											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
<b>Garage:</b>											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
<b>Porch:</b>											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											
<b>Other _____ :</b>											
A Side											
B Side											
C Side											
D Side											

\*\* Per Inspection Report \* Specify Component (e.g. casing, jamb) Address: \_\_\_\_\_

# MODEL LEAD ABATEMENT PLAN FOR RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

## ABATEMENT OF COMMON AREAS

è KEY: DESIGNATE A,B,C,D SIDES\*\* OF BUILDING OR NORTH=N SOUTH=S EAST=E WEST=W

è RENCAP=RIGID ENCAPSULATION; LENCAP=LIQUID ENCAPSULATION; CENCAP= CEMENTITIOUS ENCAPSULATION; REM=REMOVAL; REP=REPLACEMENT

### SURFACE/COMPONENT\*\*REQUIRING ABATEMENT

Area**	Wall	Floor	Base-board	Door (Entire Unit)	*Door Comp	Window (Entire Unit)	Window Sill	*Window Comp.	Stair Tread	Stair Riser	Ceiling	Chair Rail	Other (List)

\*\*Per Inspection Report \* Specify Component (e.g. casing, jamb) Address: \_\_\_\_\_

# **Lead Management Plan Template**



## MODEL LEAD MANAGEMENT PLAN

---

This plan is developed in accordance with section 19a-111-2(e) of the Regulations of Connecticut State Agencies and establishes the procedure for ongoing monitoring of intact lead-based paint surfaces and lead contaminated soil areas at the following property:

Street: \_\_\_\_\_ Town/City: \_\_\_\_\_

### Inspection Information

Date(s) of Inspection: \_\_\_\_\_ Name(s) of Inspector(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Certificate Number: \_\_\_\_\_ or Agency if Code Enforcement Official: \_\_\_\_\_

ATTACH COPY OF INSPECTION REPORT USED TO DEVELOP MANAGEMENT PLAN

### Objective

The objective of this lead management plan is to regularly monitor intact lead-based paint surfaces to ensure that they remain intact and that any defects or damage are detected and safely repaired or abated. Lead contaminated soil areas will also be regularly monitored to ensure that coverings, barriers and access restrictions are maintained.

### Procedure

All lead-based paint surfaces and lead-contaminated soil areas listed in this monitoring log must be monitored on a regular basis. The results of the examination; how and when any needed repairs will be done; and the date and the person performing the examination must be documented in this log and kept by the property owner/agent. A copy of this plan and the monitoring log will be submitted to the local director of health or the commissioner of public health upon request.

### Inspection Frequency

Monitoring will be conducted once every \_\_\_\_\_ month(s). Surfaces that have been abated by liquid or cementitious encapsulants will be monitored every \_\_\_\_\_ month(s) for \_\_\_\_\_ month(s) after application and every \_\_\_\_\_ month(s) thereafter. Indicate the name, title and telephone number of the person who is responsible for overseeing the implementation of this management plan:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Title: \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

### Corrective Action

Lead-based paint surfaces that have deteriorated (become defective) must be repaired or abated in accordance with a lead abatement plan consistent with state regulations.

**NOTE: This plan must be transferred with ownership of the property upon transfer of title.**

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME  
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Monitor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
LIVING ROOM			
KITCHEN			
DINING ROOM			
HALLWAY 1			
OTHER: _____			

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME  
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Monitor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
BEDROOM 1			
BEDROOM 2			
BEDROOM 3			
BATHROOM			
OTHER: _____			

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME  
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Monitor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
EXTERIOR			
PORCH			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			

**A COPY OF THIS LOG SHEET MUST BE MADE AND COMPLETED EACH TIME  
LEAD-BASED PAINT SURFACES ARE MONITORED**

Property Address: \_\_\_\_\_ City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Monitor: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

ROOM/AREA	COMPONENT (Window, Door, etc.)	INDICATE "INTACT" OR "DEFECTIVE"	COMMENTS/CORRECTIVE ACTION
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			
OTHER: _____			

# Information For Tenants

**English**

# Lead Poisoning Prevention

---



CT DPH LEAD & HEALTHY HOMES PROGRAM

## FACT SHEET

### Where is Lead Found?

- **Paint:** Lead can be found in paint that was made before 1978. This paint can be on any painted surface in your home, like doors, windows, and porches.
- **Dust:** Lead dust in the home is comes from lead painted surfaces that are chipping and peeling. Sanding and scraping old paint when repainting or remodeling can also cause a lead dust problem.
- **Soil:** Old paint that has fallen off the outside of your house onto the ground may have left lead in the soil.
- Lead can also be found in ceramic dishes, crystal, food cans from outside the U.S., water pipes, solder and fittings, and some ethnic cosmetics and home remedies.
- Some jobs and hobbies can expose children and adults to lead. Some examples are painters, house remodelers, plumbers, mechanics, bridge workers, making jewelry, ceramic/pottery or stained glass, and going to indoor firing ranges.

---

### Is Your Child At Risk For Lead Poisoning?

If you answer yes to any of these questions you may want to have your child tested, even if your child is older.

- Does your child live in or often visit a building built before 1960?
- Does your child live in or often visit a building built before 1978 that is being or was just repaired or remodeled?
- Does your child live in or often visit a building that has peeling or chipping paint?
- Does your child live with an adult or often visit an adult whose job or hobby exposes them to lead?
- Does your family eat or drink from dishes made outside the U.S.?
- Does your family use home remedies?

---

### How does a child get lead poisoned?

- Lead poisoning usually happens when children ingest (eat) dust that has lead in it. Children may also eat chips of lead paint or soil that has lead in it.

---

### What Does Lead Do to the Body?

- No amount of lead in the body is safe. The damage lead can cause is forever! Lead can damage the brain. It can cause growth problems, hearing loss, and learning problems.
  - Many children do not show signs of lead poisoning. Some signs of high levels of lead poisoning are the same as other childhood illnesses, like the common cold or teething.
-



## What Does Lead Do to the Body? (continued)

- If a pregnant woman is around lead, she and her unborn child may become lead poisoned. Lead can cause lasting damage to the mother and her baby.

---

## How Can You Reduce The Risk?

Replace, fix or manage all lead hazards in a lead safe way.

### Steps you can take to prevent children from being lead poisoned:

- Keep children and pregnant women away from all lead hazards.
- Clean up lead dust and paint chips by wet wiping window sills and window wells or wet mopping floors. Do NOT dry sweep or vacuum, this will spread the lead dust.
- Block places with peeling or chipping paint. Do not use windows that have chipping paint.
- Move your child's bedroom or play area to a room that has no peeling or chipping paint.
- Place washable mats inside and outside entry doors.
- Have people remove their shoes before coming in the home.
- Do not let your child (or pet) play in dirt.
- Wash and dry your child's hands, toys and pacifiers often. Wash and dry your child's hands before playing, eating, and bedtime.
- Use cold water from the tap for drinking, cooking and making formula. Let water run for 1-2 minutes before using.
- Give your child healthy meals and snacks to eat. An empty stomach takes in lead faster than a full stomach.

### Steps adults can take help prevent themselves or children from becoming lead poisoned from their job or hobby:

- Don't eat, drink or smoke in your work/hobby area.
- Wash your hands and face before eating, smoking or drinking.
- Wear protective clothing (such as disposable gloves, hat, and shoe covers) when you work with lead. Use a NIOSH-approved respirator.
- Shower, wash your hair, and change into clean clothes and shoes before you leave the work area. Leaving dust on your clothes can contaminate your home and car.
- Put your work clothes and shoes in sealed plastic bags.
- Wash work clothes in a different load than the family's laundry.

---

## Does your child need to be testing for lead poisoning?

- Yes, all children, at about ages one and two, must be tested for lead poisoning...it's the law!
- Blood tests will tell how much lead is in your child's blood at the time of the test. If the level is high, your child will need more testing.
- If your child is at risk at other ages, have your child tested at those times too.

---

**Connecticut Lead and Healthy Homes Program**

**(860) 509-7299**

**[www.ct.gov/dph/lead](http://www.ct.gov/dph/lead)**

**[www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes](http://www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes)**





# Eating Right Helps Fight Lead Poisoning

---

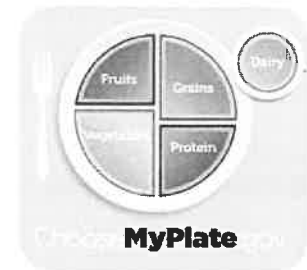
Lead tricks the body into thinking it is iron, calcium or zinc. Eating healthy can help decrease the lead from staying in the body.

Don't let your child go through the day on an empty stomach!

---

## Five Basic Food Groups

- Breads, cereals and grains
- Vegetables
- Fruit
- Milk and milk products
- Meat, chicken, fish, nuts, and beans



---

## Foods Rich in Calcium

- Milk
- Yogurt
- Cheese (*for snacks, in cooking such as macaroni and cheese, pizza, tortillas, vegetables*)
- Foods made of milk (*pudding, soup, ice cream, custard*)
- Sardines or canned salmon (*with bones*)
- Green vegetables (*kale, collard greens, broccoli*)



---

## Foods Rich in Zinc

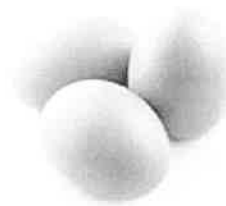
- Chicken or turkey
- Lean meat
- Fish
- Milk and cheese
- Clams, oysters, mussels, crab
- Dried beans and lentils
- Eggs



---

## Foods Rich in Iron

- Lean red meat, chicken, turkey and fish
- Iron-fortified hot and cold cereals
- Clams, oysters or mussels (*use canned to make soup or sauce for pasta*)
- Dark green leafy vegetables
- Dried beans, split peas, and other beans (*pinto, red, navy, kidney, garbanzo*)
- Eggs
- Dried fruit



*The iron in vegetables, grains, beans, nuts and eggs may be made more usable to the body when you eat a food high in Vitamin C at the same meal. Oranges, grapefruit, strawberries, cantaloupe, green peppers, cauliflower, broccoli and potatoes are some foods high in Vitamin C.*

---

### Healthy Tips:

- Don't fry foods. Bake or broil them.
- Try not to eat high fat foods. When you do eat them, eat small portions.
- Vitamin C helps your body absorb iron.
- Children under the age of 2 should have whole milk after they no longer drink formula or breast milk. Most children 2 and older can have lower fat milk. Children with milk allergies can have tofu, leafy green vegetables, sardines, or canned salmon for their calcium needs.
- Younger children need smaller servings than older children or adults. More active people need larger numbers of servings from each of the 5 food groups.

---

**Connecticut Lead and Healthy Homes Program**

**(860) 509-7299**

**[www.choosemyplate.gov](http://www.choosemyplate.gov)**

**[www.ct.gov/dph/lead](http://www.ct.gov/dph/lead)**

**[www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes](http://www.ct.gov/dph/healthyhomes)**



# REDUCING LEAD HAZARDS IN THE HOME



The fact is, you can protect your child from lead poisoning. It takes removing or managing lead hazards, such as lead paint dust, and by using proper lead dust cleaning techniques on a regular basis.

Lead poisoning is 100% preventable. And how you clean your home can make all the difference. Please read this flyer to find out more.

## Seven facts about lead-based paint and lead dust

### FACT #1

The use of lead paint in homes was banned in 1978. Homes built before 1978 may contain lead paint. Older homes, built prior to 1950, are very likely to contain lead paint.

### FACT #2

Lead dust is produced from lead paint. As the paint gets older, it may be damaged by moisture or friction if it's disturbed.

### FACT #3

Lead dust is very fine; it cannot be seen.

### FACT #4

Lead dust is the most common source of lead poisoning for everyone, especially children and pets. Children between the ages of one and two are at the greatest risk for being poisoned.

### FACT #5

Lead poisoning usually occurs when children put lead dust in their mouths after touching it. Lead dust can be found on many surfaces such as windowsills, floors and even toys. When children put these surfaces in their mouths, they are putting lead dust in their mouths as well.

### FACT #6

Children may also eat chips of lead paint. The paint chips may come from household lead paint, as on old windows or porches, or from paint chips in bare soil in the yard.

### FACT #7

Your local health department will try to find where the lead paint and lead hazards are found in your home. With this information they can determine whether the lead hazards in your home should be removed or managed.

**WARNING: PREGNANT WOMEN MUST NOT CLEAN UP LEAD DUST  
BECAUSE IT CAN HARM THE DEVELOPING FETUS.**



### Before you begin cleaning

- Remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned.
- Wear old clothes and plastic gloves.

### Cleaning tools

- Plastic or rubber gloves, like those used for washing dishes
- Plastic trash bags
- Two (2) or three (3) plastic buckets
- A spray bottle
- Lint-free rags or paper towels that can be thrown away
- Any general purpose cleaning product. Do not use bleach.
- Industrial vacuum with a HEPA filter, known as a HEPA vacuum

**WARNING: WHEN VACUUMING, YOU MUST USE AN INDUSTRIAL HEPA VACUUM ONLY. DO NOT USE AN ORDINARY VACUUM. PLEASE CONSULT THE CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH OR YOUR LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT FOR MORE INFORMATION ON HOW TO CLEAN SAFELY.**

### Cleaning surfaces

- When removing large paint chips, wear plastic gloves. Place them into a plastic trash bag.
- Remove smaller paint chips by vacuuming with a HEPA vacuum.
- If sweeping paint chips, mist the paint chips with water from a spray bottle, then sweep them up and put them into a trash bag.
- Clean one room at a time. Clean the highest surfaces first and work your way to the floor.
- Always start at the farthest corner of the room and work your way to the door.

### Cleaning carpets and rugs

Vacuum all carpeting and rugs using an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Steam cleaning is also an option.

**Wall-to-wall carpets:** Vacuum the rug using an industrial HEPA vacuum. Vacuum the rug slowly from top to bottom and left to right.

**Area rugs:** Begin vacuuming at the top of the rug with a HEPA vacuum as described above. Next, fold the rug in half and vacuum the back of the rug and floor normally. Do the same to the other half of the rug.

**Scatter rugs:** Wash scatter rugs in a washing machine. Do not put in any clothes in the washing machine with the scatter rugs.

### Wet cleaning

Wet cleaning should be used for all non-carpeting surfaces, including wood floors, windowsills, window wells, counters, radiators and all of your children's toys. A wet rag is best for windowsills and window wells. Toys can be cleaned in the sink or tub.

### Step-by-step

1. Fill one bucket with water and cleaning solution and another bucket with plain water.
2. Wet a clean rag or paper towel with the cleaning solution in the first bucket. Squeeze out excess water. Use a different cleaning rag or paper towel in each bucket.
3. Wipe the surface with the damp rag or paper towel from first bucket.
4. Repeat cleaning the same surface with the new rag or paper towel from second bucket
5. Rinse surface with a rag or paper towel with the plain water.
6. Empty and rinse the buckets and refill for each room.
7. Repeat steps 2 through 5 for all non-carpeted surfaces in all rooms and hallways.

### Prevent lead hazards

#### Inside your home

- Move furniture to block your child from paint that is chipping and peeling. Block any painted areas on which your child might bite, chew or suck, such as windowsills.
- Move your child's play area or bedroom to a room that has no chipping or peeling paint.
- Cover windowsills with contact paper.
- Keep windows closed that have peeling or flaking paint to prevent lead paint dust from moving throughout the home.
- Tell babysitters about lead hazards in your home.
- Wash and dry your child's hands often, especially before meals.
- Use tacky tape to remove loose, flaking paint, if only a small area is flaking (less than one square foot).
- Repair small holes in walls or doors with spackle or caulking.
- Attach felt pads to feet of drawers and cabinets that have lead paint.
- Wash your child's toys before allowing your child to play with them.
- Wash your child's toys weekly.

#### Outside your home

- Place doormats on the inside and outside of the main entrance to your home so that you don't track lead-contaminated soil into the house.
- Take shoes off before entering the house.
- Don't let your child play in bare soil areas.
- Keep your pet on a leash and out of bare soil. Your pet can become lead poisoned and can track lead dust into your home.

### Prevent lead poisoning before you can't

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

[ct.gov/PreventLead](http://ct.gov/PreventLead)



# SEVEN FACTS ABOUT LEAD-BASED PAINT AND LEAD DUST



The fact is, you can protect your child from lead poisoning. It takes removing or managing lead hazards, such as lead paint dust, and by using proper lead dust cleaning techniques on a regular basis. Lead poisoning is 100% preventable. And how you clean your home can make all the difference. Please read this flyer to find out more.



## **FACT #1**

The use of lead paint in homes was banned in 1978. Homes built before 1978 may contain lead paint. Older homes, built before 1950, are very likely to contain lead paint.

## **FACT #2**

Lead dust is produced from lead paint. As the paint gets older, it may be damaged by moisture or friction if it's disturbed.

## **FACT #3**

Lead dust is very fine; it cannot be seen.

## **FACT #4**

Lead dust is the most common source of lead poisoning for everyone, especially children and pets. Children between the ages of one and two are at the greatest risk for being poisoned.



## **FACT #5**

Lead poisoning usually occurs when children put lead dust in their mouths after touching it. Lead dust can be found on many surfaces such as windowsills, floors and even toys. When children put these surfaces in their mouths, they are putting lead dust in their mouths as well.

## **FACT #6**

Children may also eat chips of lead paint. The paint chips come from household lead paint, as on old windows or porches, or from paint chips in bare soil in the yard.

## **FACT #7**

Your local health department will try to find where the lead paint and lead hazards are found in your home. With this information they can determine whether the lead hazards in your home should be removed or managed.



## **PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T**

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

**WARNING:** Pregnant women must not clean up lead dust because it can harm the developing fetus. You must use an industrial HEPA vacuum **ONLY**. Do not use an ordinary vacuum. Before you begin, remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned. Wear old cloths and plastic gloves. Consult the Connecticut Department of Public Health or your local health department for more information on how to clean lead dust safely.



# REDUCING LEAD HAZARDS AT HOME

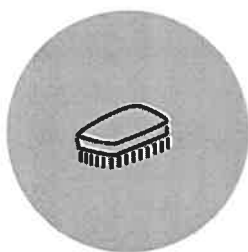


ct.gov/PreventLead



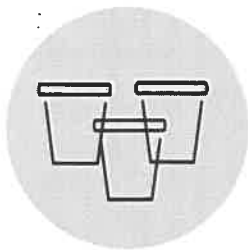
## CLEANING TOOLS

- Plastic or rubber gloves that can be thrown away after each use
- Plastic trash bags
- Two (2) or three (3) plastic buckets
- A spray bottle
- Lint-free rags or paper towels that can be thrown away after each use
- Any general purpose cleaning product. Do not use bleach.
- Industrial vacuum with a HEPA filter, known as a HEPA vacuum
- Vacuum all carpeting and rugs using an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY



## CLEANING SURFACES

- When removing large paint chips, wear plastic gloves. Place them into a plastic trash bag.
- Remove smaller paint chips by vacuuming with a HEPA vacuum.
- If sweeping paint chips, mist the paint chips with water from a spray bottle, then sweep them up and put them into a trash bag.
- Clean one room at a time. Clean the highest surfaces first and work your way to the floor.
- Always start at the farthest corner of the room and work your way to the door.
- To learn more about cleaning lead dust, see our flyer online.



## PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

**WARNING:** Pregnant women must not clean up lead dust because it can harm the developing fetus. You must use an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Do not use an ordinary vacuum. Before you begin, remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned. Wear old cloths and plastic gloves. Consult the Connecticut Department of Public Health or your local health department for more information on how to clean lead dust safely.

# PREVENTING LEAD DUST INSIDE & OUT

ct.gov/PreventLead



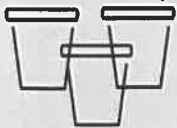
## INSIDE

- Move furniture to block your child from paint that is chipping and peeling. Block any painted areas on which your child might bite, chew or suck, such as windowsills.
- Move your child's play area or bedroom to a room that has no chipping or peeling paint.
- Cover windowsills with contact paper.
- Keep windows closed that have peeling or flaking paint to prevent lead paint dust from moving throughout the home.
- Tell babysitters about lead hazards in your home.
- Wash and dry your child's hands often, especially before meals.
- Use tacky tape to remove loose, flaking paint, if only a small area is flaking (less than one square foot).
- Repair small holes in walls or doors with spackle or caulking.
- Wash your child's toys before allowing your child to play with them.
- Wash your child's toys weekly.
- Toys can be cleaned in the sink or tub.



## OUTSIDE

- Place doormats on the inside and outside of the main entrance to your home so that you don't track lead-contaminated soil into the house.
- Take shoes off before entering the house.
- Don't let your child play in bare soil areas.
- Keep your pet on a leash and out of bare soil. Your pet can become lead poisoned and can track lead chips from the soil.



## PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

**WARNING:** Pregnant women must not clean up lead dust because it can harm the developing fetus. You must use an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Do not use an ordinary vacuum. Before you begin, remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned. Wear old cloths and plastic gloves. Consult the Connecticut Department of Public Health or your local health department for more information on how to clean lead dust safely.



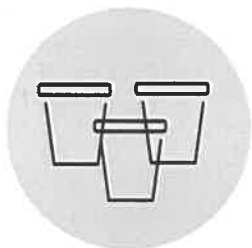
# TIPS FOR CLEANING LEAD DUST

ct.gov/PreventLead



## CLEANING TOOLS

- Plastic or rubber glove that can be thrown away after each use
- Plastic trash bags
- Two (2) or three (3) plastic buckets
- A spray bottle
- Lint-free rags or paper towels that can be thrown away after each use
- Any general purpose cleaning product will work. Do not use bleach.
- Industrial vacuum with a HEPA filter, known as a HEPA vacuum.



## CLEANING WITH CARPETS

**Wall-to-wall carpets:** Vacuum the rug using an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Vacuum the rug slowly from the corner furthest from the door toward the door. Steam cleaning rugs is also an option.

**Area rugs:** Begin vacuuming at the top of the rug with a HEPA vacuum as described above. Next, fold the rug in half and vacuum the back of the rug and floor normally. Do the same to the other half of the rug.

**Scatter rugs:** Wash scatter rugs in a washing machine. Do not put any clothes in the washing machine with the scatter rugs.



## CLEANING WITHOUT CARPETS

**Wet cleaning:** This cleaning method is for wood floors, windowsills, window wells, counters, radiators and all of your children's toys. A wet rag is best for windowsills and window wells. Toys can be cleaned in the sink or tub. To wet clean, fill one bucket with water and cleaning solution and another bucket with plain water. Use a different cleaning rag or paper towel in each bucket. Once you clean the surface, rinse it with a new rag or paper towel using just plain water. Empty and rinse the buckets and refill for each room you clean.

## PREVENT LEAD POISONING BEFORE YOU CAN'T.

To find out more, contact the Connecticut Department of Public Health Lead and Healthy Homes Program at 860-509-7299. Or, you can call your local health department.

**WARNING:** Pregnant women must not clean up lead dust because it can harm the developing fetus. You must use an industrial HEPA vacuum ONLY. Do not use an ordinary vacuum. Before you begin, remove children and pets from the rooms being cleaned. Wear old cloths and plastic gloves. Consult the Connecticut Department of Public Health or your local health department for more information on how to clean lead dust safely.



# Spanish

(not included)